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ROBERT E. BUSHNELL
1522 K STREET NW
SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-1202

EXAMINER	
JONES, DAVID	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/615,652	Applicant(s) LEE, YANG-YEON	
	Examiner David L Jones	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 July 2000*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 4, #S4040. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in "full, clear, concise, and exact terms." The specification is replete with terms, which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose terms used in the specification are: page 2, line 1, the word receiving is cut in half; page 3, line 4, the word discontinued is cut in half; line 6, add the "be" between may not and completed; page 4, line 2, the sentence structure is confusing and it is unclear as to what is being said; page 6, line 17, remove the word "in" from between during and Phase A.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Heo et al. (US 5,825,990).

Regarding claim 7, Heo et al. discloses a system whereby a fax machine contacts a transmitting fax machine alerting the user that an error has occurred and what type of error. And a facsimile transmitting apparatus adapted for transmitting a facsimile message to a first facsimile receiving machine, said facsimile transmitting apparatus comprising:

a scanner for reading a document (fig. 1, #104, column 3, lines 48-61);

means for transmitting and receiving information (#109, column 3, lines 48-61);

means for exchanging protocols with said first facsimile receiving machine (#109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52); and

a printer (fig. 1, #108, column 3, lines 48-61);

an informing means (#109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 4, lines 19-38) for furnishing information concerning error occurrence, to the facsimile transmitting apparatus.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-6 and 8-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heo et al. (US 5,825,990) and further in view of Ishikawa et al. (US 5,289,532).

Regarding claim 1, Heo et al. discloses a process for transmitting a facsimile message from a transmitting facsimile machine to a receiving facsimile machine, a sub process for informing the transmitting facsimile machine of error occurrence at a first receiving facsimile machine, said sub process comprises:

Heo teaches in fig. 3, column 5, lines 61-67, and column 6, lines 1-44, that the system utilizes to one of ordinary skill in art, standard equipment, which under control of the central processing unit, utilizes standard protocol upon receiving a ring tone from a transmitting fax machine.

printing said fax data received from said transmitting facsimile machine and is simultaneously checking whether an error occurs (column 4, lines 1-38);

when an error occurs, detecting an error message corresponding to said error from a pre-stored error table and storing said error message, fig. 3, #3e, column 5, lines 21-52, points out that when a error is generated that the error is checked with the register;

when said communication line is cut off from said transmitting facsimile machine due to said error occurrence, detecting said telephone number of said transmitting facsimile machine and forming a communication line therewith (column 4, lines 39-59); and when said communication line with said transmitting facsimile machine is formed, transmitting error information occurring at said receiving facsimile machine.

Heo does not explicitly detail that a second phone number to a different fax machine is sent to the transmitting fax machine, in column 6, lines 28-39, that by reporting the error message to the transmitting fax machine this allows the transmitting fax machine user the opportunity to either stop the sending of the fax or send it to another fax machine.

Whereas, Ishikawa et al. teaches (column 3, lines 19-65) a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data, when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be another fax machine, where one can be sure the fax document can be sure to be received.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the Ishikawa et al. ability of notifying a transmitting machine a NSF that has a phone number and time when someone can be sure to answer a call with the system of Heo et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the transmitting fax machine user with the ability to let a transmitting fax machine user know another phone number to utilize.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Heo et al. with Ishikawa et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches (fig. 2, column 4, lines 39-59) that the error message is sent back by way of a voice synthesizer to the transmitting fax machine and details what type of error message, and indirectly states that the user can send the message to another fax machine. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that for a sender to know another fax number to transmit to the receiver when sending the error message would automatically have another fax number preprogrammed within its register to notify a transmitting machine in case of an error message.

Ishikawa et al. teaches (column 3, lines 19-65) a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data, when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be another fax machine, where one can be sure the fax document can be sure to be received.

Regarding claim 3, Heo teaches in column 5, lines 1-18, that system stores the incoming data and checks if an error has occurred and then when the transmitting session is complete, then dials the transmitting machine and informs the machine of the error and what type of error. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that as stated that the system of Heo et al. within the DRAM 117, the error would be stored and the voice data storing unit 119 would store the information relating to how to inform the transmitting machine of an error, what type of error, and where to send. Ishikawa does not detail an error detection capability.

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches (fig. 2, column 4, lines 39-59) that the error message is sent back by way of a voice synthesizer to the transmitting fax machine and details what type of error message, and indirectly states that the user can send the message to another fax machine. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that for a sender to know another fax number to transmit to the receiver when sending the error message would automatically have another fax number preprogrammed within its register to notify a transmitting machine in case of an error message.

Ishikawa et al. teaches (column 3, lines 19-65) a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data, when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be

another fax machine, where one can be sure the fax document can be sure to be received, and that to print out the document it would be converted to a bitmap.

Regarding claim 6, Heo teaches a system whereby a fax machine contacts a transmitting fax machine alerting the user that an error has occurred and what type of error, Heo specifically states (column 5, lines 1-18) that the system when an error occurs accesses the voice error message stored in the voice data storing unit corresponding to the type of an error state of the receiving fax system, although it is not explicitly detailed it is a lookup table, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, that the system is utilizing a lookup table. Heo teaches that examples of the errors within the register are: out of paper, printer malfunction, part is out of order, cover open, or paper jam. Ishikawa does not detail an error detection capability.

Regarding claim 8, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches (fig. 2, column 4, lines 39-59) that the error message is sent back by way of a voice synthesizer to the transmitting fax machine and details what type of error message, and indirectly states that the user can send the message to another fax machine. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that for a sender to know another fax number to transmit to the receiver when sending the error message would automatically have another fax number preprogrammed within its register to notify a transmitting machine in case of an error message.

Ishikawa et al. teaches (column 3, lines 19-65) a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data, when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends

during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be another fax machine, where one can be sure the fax document can be sure to be received.

Regarding claim 9, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine.

Heo does not explicitly detail that the system includes an input unit, but does detail that a voice data recording unit is preferred. Ishikawa teaches in fig. 1, #2a, that the system includes an input unit that allows a telephone number to be input (column 3, lines 25-40). Ishikawa et al. further, teaches a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data (column 3, lines 19-65), when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be another fax machine.

means (fig. 1, #109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52) for forming a communication line, means for exchanging protocols of said facsimile transmitting apparatus and of said first facsimile receiving machine, and

means (fig. 1, #109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52) for storing a telephone number of said facsimile transmitting machine, although it is not explicitly detailed that the phone number is stored when it received through protocol handshaking, but it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that for the system to be able to call the transmitting machine back the number would have to be saved in memory;

means for printing (fig. 1, #108, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 1-18) said facsimile message received from said transmitting facsimile apparatus and simultaneously checking whether an error occurs or not;

means (fig. 1, #109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52) for detecting an error message corresponding to an error from a prestored error table, if an error occurs, and means for storing said error message, Heo specifically states that the system when an error occurs accesses the voice error message stored in the voice data storing unit corresponding to the type of an error state of the receiving fax system (column 5, lines 1-18), although it is not explicitly detailed it is a lookup table, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, that the system is utilizing a lookup table. Heo teaches that examples of the errors within the register are: out of paper, printer malfunction, part is out of order, cover open, or paper jam;

means (fig. 1, #109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52) for detecting said telephone number of said facsimile transmitting apparatus and forming a communication line therewith, when said communication line is cut off from said facsimile transmitting apparatus due to said error occurrence; and

means (fig. 1, #109, column 3, lines 48-61 and column 5, lines 21-52) for transmitting error information occurring in said facsimile message to said facsimile transmitting apparatus, when said communication line with said facsimile transmitting apparatus is formed.

Regarding claim 10, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches (fig. 2, column 4, lines 39-59), that the system notifies the transmitting machine of an error and what type of error, but does not explicitly detail that a second phone number is notified at that time. Whereas, Ishikawa teaches (column 3, lines 44-49) that a second number is sent to the transmitting machine.

Regarding claim 11, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches in column 5, lines 1-18, that system stores the incoming data and checks if an error has occurred and then when the transmitting session is complete, then dials the transmitting machine and informs the machine of the error and what type of error. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that as stated that the system of Heo et al. within the DRAM 117, the error would be stored and the voice data storing unit 119 would store the information relating to how to inform the transmitting machine of an error, what type of error, and where to send. Ishikawa does not detail an error detection capability.

Regarding claims 12 and 13, Heo and Ishikawa teach a system of receiving a normal fax document and sending a message back to the transmitting machine. Heo teaches (fig. 2, column 4, lines 39-59) that the error message is sent back by way of a voice synthesizer to the transmitting fax machine and details what type of error message, and indirectly states that the user can send the message to another fax machine. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that for a sender to know another fax number to transmit to the receiver when sending the error message would automatically have another fax

number preprogrammed within its register to notify a transmitting machine in case of an error message.

Ishikawa et al. teaches (column 3, lines 19-65) a standard fax transmitting and receiving system, whereby the system lets a transmitting fax machine know of a different phone number and a time data, when a voice request is made to the receiving fax machine. The system sends during the handshake a NSF (non-standard function) signal of the protocol signal. The recording unit of the transmitting machine prints out the phone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the phone number would be another fax machine, where one can be sure the fax document can be sure to be received, and that to print out the document it would be converted to a bitmap.

Regarding claim 14, Heo teaches a system whereby a fax machine contacts a transmitting fax machine alerting the user that an error has occurred and what type of error, Heo specifically states (column 5, lines 1-18) that the system when an error occurs accesses the voice error message stored in the voice data storing unit corresponding to the type of an error state of the receiving fax system, although it is not explicitly detailed it is a lookup table, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, that the system is utilizing a lookup table. Heo teaches that examples of the errors within the register are: out of paper, printer malfunction, part is out of order, cover open, or paper jam. Ishikawa does not detail an error detection capability.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kobayashi et al. (US 5,835,240) discloses an invention to provide a facsimile communication supplementary service device that allows facsimile communication users to receive accurate service information from telephone switching facilities without performing any operations whatsoever.

Gordon et al. (US 4,994,926) discloses a system and method for facilitating facsimile transmissions has one or more store and forward facilities, each associated with a plurality of subscriber facsimile machines, typically coupled over the switched telephone network.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David L Jones whose telephone number is (703) 305-4675. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (7:00am - 3:30pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David L. Jones

EDWARD COLES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER